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MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

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PRECIOUS METALS IN JULY 1997

U.S. mines produced 28,200 kilograms of gold and 124,000 kilograms of silver in July 1997. Gold production in Nevada, the largest producer, increased about 1% from the previous month. Total gold production in July was up by about 1%. Production of silver was down by about 3% in Nevada and 8% in Arizona while California reported a 5% increase. Total silver production in July was down by about 5%.

Gold

Domestic.—Land near Cooke City, MT, which is on the outskirts of Yellowstone National Park, has been closed to hard rock mining for the next 20 years. The Department of the Interior withdrawal order for 22,065 acres became effective August 19. This decision was based on a comprehensive environmental impact statement released in July that examined potential impacts on surface and ground water, as well as on fish and aquatic life (American Metal Market, 1997).

International.—Canada's Barrick Gold Corp. is openly lobbying to capture control of the giant Sukhoi Log gold deposit in southeastern Siberia, according to Russian Government sources. Barrick was cited by the Russian media as needing fresh gold reserves at Sukhoi Log because of the failure at the Busang property (Platt's Metals Week, 1997a).

Senior Russian Government officials halted the issue of "gold credits" to seven of the country's principal gold-mining regions—Buryatia, Sakha, Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, Chukotka, Magadan, and Sverdlovsk. These were credits that were to be repaid in gold ingots produced by each region's mines and delivered to the State Precious Metals Fund. These credits had been issued to sustain gold production at the mines. The officials claimed that the credits were abused by three of the regions, which spent the funds for non-mining purposes, and then failed to deliver the required gold (Platt's Metal week, 1997c).

Vaal Reefs and Hartbeestfontein gold mines reached productivity agreements allowing workers to work additional shifts that include some Sundays; no work will be allowed on public holidays. These deals facilitate the much-needed workplace restructuring that will be conducive to increased gold production efficiencies. More than 30,000 workers could arrange for an additional 26 shifts at the Vaal Reefs Mine without increasing individuals' daily work hours (Platt's Metals Week, 1997d).

The Yanacocha Mine, the largest gold mine in Latin America, reported its highest monthly gold production since it began operation in 1993. About 92,000 troy ounces of gold were produced in July. The mine is expected to produce 1 million ounces of gold in 1997 and sustain this million ounce rate for the next 6 or 7 years (Mining Journal, 1997d).

Update.—According to Gold Fields Mineral Services, the global industry's total production cost for gold averaged \$317 per ounce in 1996. This figure does not include the cost of discovering gold, which has been calculated by Robert Davies of ING Barings, London, as \$57 per ounce. Hence, the average cost to find and recover gold in 1996 was \$374 per ounce. Considering that the average London gold price was \$389 per ounce in 1996, profit margins last year were lean (Mining Journal, 1997a).

The West Australian Government Court has offered the State's gold miners some respite on gold royalties. The first phase of the royalties on gold production has been delayed by 9 months, and the 1.25% flat charge on production will be levied next July instead of this October. In addition, the threshold for exemption from payment of the royalty has been raised from 1,000 ounces of gold per year to 2,500 ounces. Full royalties of 2.5% will be effective July 1, 2000—a 12-month deferral. The Government has also promised that the higher rate will be applicable only if the gold price is more than A\$435 per ounce (Metal Bulletin, 1997c).

According to the People's Bank of China, their country will not follow Europe and Australia in selling gold, because it needs to stabilize its reserves for emergency use and for help repaying international debts (Platt's Metals Week, 1997b).

Silver

Solar Power May Increase Demand for Silver.—About 950,000 ounces of silver was consumed worldwide in solar cells in 1996. The demand for solar cells could expand substantially, however, fueled by the alternative energy initative that is currently under consideration by the U.S. Department of Energy. If all goes as expected, the silver market should feel the impact over the next decade.

World production of power from solar cells in 1996 was about 90 MW. Production was led by the United States, which accounted for 44% of 1996 output, with Japan responsible for 24% and Europe for 21%. Silver use in those markets was approximately 422,000 ounces, 225,000 ounces, and 200,000 ounces, respectively, according to estimates by engineers at solar cell manufacturers and experts at the U.S. Department of Energy. U.S. demand for solar cells has been growing at 14% per year. In addition, the U.S. initative proposes to equip 1 million rooftops with solar cells by 2007, which would equate to a U.S. solar cell demand growth rate of about 23% annually with total consumption of more than 30 million ounces of silver over the next decade (Metal Bulletin, 1997b).

New Tender for Russia's Dukat Silver.—A new tender for Dukat, Russia's largest known silver deposit, is planned for later this year, according to the Governor of the Magadan Region. The Governor announced the plan to offer a 49% interest in the project for tender, subject to the permission of the Federal Government. The Dukat deposit was previously offered for tender in April of this year and a Canadian company, Pan American Silver, announced that it had won the right to acquire an interest of up to 66%. According to Pan American, Dukat has resources totaling 26 million tons, at a grade of 580 grams of silver per ton. The operation recently produced 3 to 5 million ounces of silver in concentrate, which was smelted at Cominco's Trail facility, in British Columbia. Pan American planned to modernize the underground operations, to produce 14 million ounces of silver and 25,000 ounces per year of gold by 2000, but withdrew from the transaction in May. A 49% interest in the project was then awarded to another bidder in the original tender. That deal failed to materialize, and the project is once more open to bidders (Mining Journal, 1997b).

Platinum-Group Metals

Ruthenium and iridium prices have risen, with traders

reporting a recovery in these markets. On July 23, ruthenium traded at \$35-\$37 per ounce, up from \$34-\$36, while iridium rose to around \$155-\$165 per ounce, up from \$150-\$160. However, rhodium prices have fallen further, with the market trading in the range \$295-\$310 per ounce on July 23, down from \$350-\$360 previously. Meanwhile, spot palladium traded up at around \$201-\$203 per ounce on July 23, while spot platinum traded up at \$415-\$418 per troy ounce (Metal Bulletin, 1997a).

Russia Ships PGM.—Russian shipments of platinum-group metals resumed during the week of July 14, 1997, after a 6month gap. However, platinum and palladium, the two metals most affected, have held on to most of the gain in prices that were made during the supply interruption. Platinum was being traded as high as \$510 per ounce in the middle of June when the squeeze owing to the lack of Russian metal was at its tightest, before falling back in anticipation of renewed shipments, to close on July 23 at \$415-\$417 per ounce. This level is still nearly \$40 per ounce higher than the platinum price at the end of 1996, and perhaps more important, the premium to gold has widened over the interval, from less than \$10 per ounce to more than \$80 per ounce. Similarly, palladium increased to a 17-year high of \$240 per ounce in mid-June, before closing at \$201-\$203 per ounce on July 23, but still more than \$50 per ounce higher than at the end of 1996 (Mining Journal, 1997c).

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——1997b, China to keep gold reserves stable: Platt's Metals Week, v. 68, no. 33, August 18, p. 3.

———1997c, Russia cuts gold credits to mining regions: Platt's Metals Week, v. 68, no. 36, September 8, p. 3.

———1997d, SA mines reach productivity deal: Platt's Metals Week, v. 68, no. 35, September 1, p. 16.

${\bf TABLE~1}$ MINE PRODUCTION OF RECOVERABLE GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATE 1/

(Kilograms)

	Arizona	California	Montana	Nevada	Other States 2/	Total
Gold:						
1996: p/						
July	119	2,080	987	19,000	4,990	27,200
August	158	1,880	1,010	19,300	5,250	27,600
September	232	1,920	968	18,500	5,600	27,200
October	223	1,920	1,140	19,100	5,330	27,800
November	125	1,860	929	18,000	4,810	25,700
December	124	1,980	876	19,800	5,210	28,000
JanDec.	2,070	24,500	10,800	215,000	60,900	313,000
1997:						
January	W	1,840	733	18,200	5,270	26,100
February	W	1,840	754	16,100	5,110	23,800
March	W	1,890	767	20,000	4,990	27,700
April	W	1,890	714	18,500	5,400	26,500
May	102	1,870	735	19,400	5,640	27,700
June		1,810	685	20,100	5,100 r/	27,800 r/
July	W	1,830	743	20,300	5,330	28,200
JanJuly	181	13,000	5,130	133,000	36,800	188,000
	Arizona	California	Idaho	Nevada	Other States 3/	Total
Silver:						
1996: p/						
July	13,700	1,990	18,300	55,300	38,400	128,000
August	13,600	1,470	18,600	53,900	45,800	133,000
September	13,000	1,330	18,000	57,200	37,500	127,000
October	12,500	1,450	18,600	67,700	35,800	136,000
November	13,900	1,340	17,700	48,900	32,200	114,000
December	14,100	1,250	17,800	58,300	34,800	126,000
JanDec.	167,000	22,400	199,000	617,000	435,000	1,440,000
1997:						
January	11,200	1,120	18,200	64,600	35,200	130,000
February	10,300	1,090	17,400	46,200	36,400	111,000
March	14,700	1,370	18,000	61,700	30,100 r/	126,000
April	12,600	1,670	18,100	58,100	36,600 r/	127,000
May	13,500	1,440	18,100	47,000	41,300 r/	121,000 r/
June	14,600	1,280	18,100	60,900	35,400 r/	130,000
July	13,500	1,350	18,100	58,900	32,100	124,000
JanJuly	90,500	9,340	126,000	397,000	247,000	871,000

p/ Preliminary. r/ Revised. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included with "Other States."

 $^{1/\,\}mbox{Data}$ are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

^{2/} Includes Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, and State indicated by symbol "W."

^{3/} Includes Alaska, Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, and State indicated by symbol "W."

TABLE 2 SELECTED PRECIOUS METAL PRICES

(Dollars per troy ounce)

	Gold	Silver	Platinum	Palladium	
Engelhard Industries:					
1996:					
Low/date	368.67 (Dec. 03)	4.67 (Dec. 03)	368.00 (Dec.16)	117.00	
High/date	391.06 (Aug. 05)	5.82 (Feb. 02)	433.00 (Feb. 05)	146.00	
Average	389.08	5.20	397.97	130.39	
1997:					
June:					
Low/date	335.77/30	4.65/30	403.00/02	177.00	
High/date	345.49/09	4.82/06	490.00/09	245.00	
Average	341.98	4.74	432.52	209.47	
July:					
Low/date	318.49/09	4.22/17	405.00/15	178.00	
High/date	334.92/01	4.65/02	436.00/01	219.00	
Average	324.88	4.35	415.52	195.61	
August:					
Low/date	320.54/06	4.35/05	406.00/27	200.00	
High/date	328.91/11	4.79/29	453.00/05	246.00	
Average	325.24	4.52	426.23	221.57	
Year to date:					
Low/date	318.49 (July 09)	4.22 (July 08)	403.00 (June 02)	177.00	
High/date	367.82 (Jan. 01)	5.30 (Mar. 14)	490.00 (June 06 & 09)	245.00	
Average	342.50	4.78	392.85	171.87	
Handy and Harman:					
1996:					
Average	387.81	5.18	XX	XX	
1997:					
June	340.75	4.74	XX	XX	
July	324.08	4.35	XX	XX	
August	324.03	4.51	XX	XX	
Year to date	341.32	4.77	XX	XX	
London Final:					
1996:					
Average	387.70	5.20	XX	XX	
1997:					
June	340.75	4.75	XX	XX	
July	324.10	4.36	XX	XX	
August	324.01	4.49	XX	XX	
Year to date	341.41	4.77	XX	XX	

XX Not applicable.

Source: Platt's Metals Week.

$\label{eq:table 3} \textbf{U.S. IMPORTS} \ \ \textbf{AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, BY COUNTRY } \ 1/$

(Kilograms of gold content, unless otherwise specified)

Country	Ores and concentrates 2/	Dore and precipitates	Refined bullion 3/	Total	Waste and scrap 4/ (gross weight)
Imports for consumption:		r r			<u> </u>
1996	3,460	11,900	143,000	159,000	13,000
1997:	_	,	-,	,	,,,,,,,
April		877	19,900	20,900	917
May	_ 38	1,880	17,100	19,100	1,080
June:	_			•	-
Australia	_ 247			247	
Brazil			2,460	2,460	
Canada	 4	2	3,470	3,470	136
Chile			350	350	
Colombia			675	675	
Dominican Republic			30	30	570
Mexico	94	647	164	905	221
Netherlands Antilles			399	399	28
Peru			458	458	3
Switzerland			2,880	2,880	
Uruguay			341	341	
Other	<u> </u>	13	1,060	1,070	478
Total	345	662	12,300	13,300	1,440
Year to date	1,220	7,650	101,000	110,000	6,030
Exports:					
1996	374	65,100	406,000	471,000	89,900
1997:	_				
April	8	5,790	71,300	77,100	4,870
May		5,550	47,200	52,700	5,130
June:	_				
Canada		447	3,190	3,630	2,840
France					1,260
Germany	_ 4		964	968	181
Hong Kong			820	820	
Korea, Republic of			1,020	1,020	
Mexico			913	913	
Switzerland	_	4,060	44,300	48,300	
Taiwan			501	503	
United Kingdom		1,490	5,530	7,020	414
Other		3	203	206	206
Total		5,990	57,400	63,400	4,900
Year to date	189	32,300	291,000	324,000	29,100

^{1/} Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

^{2/} Includes gold content of base metal ores, concentrates, and matte imported for refining.

^{3/} Bullion also moves in both directions between U.S. markets and foreign stocks on deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank. Monetary gold excluded.

^{4/ &}quot;Waste and scrap" not included in "Total."

${\bf TABLE~4} \\ {\bf U.S.~IMPORTS~AND~EXPORTS~OF~SILVER,~BY~COUNTRY~1/}$

(Kilograms of silver content, unless otherwise specified)

Country	Ores and concentrates 2/	Dore and precipitates		Refined bullion		Total	Waste and scrap 3/ (gross weight)
Imports for consumption:							
1996	153,000	281,000		2,580,000		3,010,000	1,810,000
1997:							
April	17,300	28,200		197,000		242,000	87,800
May	8,210	43,600		119,000		171,000	176,000
June:							
Australia	1,130					1,130	17
Canada	48	19	4/	56,800		56,900	32,000
Chile		21,200	4/			21,200	215
Dominican Republic							79
Germany							40,300
Honduras							1,340
Malaysia							35,200
Mexico	20,100	616		103,000		123,000	143
Netherlands							19,500
Peru				29,800		29,800	
Philippines				·			59
Portugal							23,900
Russia							10,300
United Kingdom							20,000
Other		98				98	102
Total	21,200	21,900		189,000		233,000	183,000
Year to date	69,900	179,000		1,010,000		1,260,000	796,000
Exports:							
1996	1,520	r/ 43,300		2,900,000	5/	2,950,000	1,280,000
1997:							
April	4,110	7,830		40,500		52,500	59,800
May		6,280		434,000		305,000	94,000
June:							
Belgium							9,280
Canada							35,700
China		80				80	3,180
France							724
Germany							3,790
Japan				17,700		17,700	12,200
Korea, Republic of				17,000		17,000	6
Sweden				·		·	1,600
Switzerland		345		165,000		165,000	
Taiwan		5,190				5,190	
United Arab Emirates				121,000		121,000	
United Kingdom		860		620,000		621,000	11,700
Other							45
Total		6,470		941,000		947,000	78,200
Year to date	15,800	44,700		1,370,000		1,440,000	482,000

r/ Revised.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

 $^{1/\,\}mbox{Data}$ are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

 $^{2\!/}$ Includes silver content of base metal ores, concentrates, and matte imported for refining.

^{3/ &}quot;Waste and scrap" not included in "Total."

⁴/ All or part of these data have been referred to the Bureau of the Census for verification.

^{5/} Verification of Bureau of the Census exports was not possible for some months of 1996.

 ${\it TABLE 5} \\ {\it U.S. IMPORTS \ AND EXPORTS \ OF PLATINUM-GROUP METALS, BY COUNTRY \ 1/2} \\$

(Kilograms of metal content, unless otherwise specified)

Ores and	and scrap			D.	C* 1			
					fined			
concentrates	(gross weight)	Platinum		Palladium	Rhodium	Iridium	Osmium	Ruthenium
1,960	5,060	73,700	2/	146,000	9,650	1,810	329	15,600
					10,100			16,600
	595	6,870		7,050	211	43		5,780
		508		2,300	3			
		218		87				
				405				
	102	161		404	21			
				856	21			
		16		183				
		28		944				
		4,190		1,180	573	27		235
		305		626				57
	359	389		1,150	10	34		1
	130	9		106				
		5.820		8.240	628	61		293
							18	6,070
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484	8.640	12.700		26.700	196	123	3/	
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116	752	2.700		3.720	9	11	3/	
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^{1/} Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

 $^{2\!/}$ Of this amount, 2,070 kilograms was in the form of platinum coins.

^{3/} Includes osmium and ruthenium.